cavities and spots on propleurae black. Medium spots on vertex much larger. Basal angles of scutel and two dots in front of the transverse line, black. Elytra without fuscous areas.

Male: Plates long, about two and a half times as long as total breadth at base, sides concave on basal two thirds, thence from the obtuse angle thus formed strongly narrowed to the tips. Differs in color from the female as follows: Head and scutel other than markings bright yellow. Spots at ocelli larger and including ocelli. Vertex with a large median black spot at base. Pronotum with two points at apex and a median line, blackish. Veins of elytra somewhat darker towards base.

State of Vera Cruz, Mexico (Rev. H. Th. Heyde). This species belongs to the *novella* group but is very distinct from either *novella* or *anomala*.

THREE NEW COCCIDAE OF THE SUBFAMILY DIASPINAE.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, MESILLA, NEW MEXICO.

Aspidiotus (*Diaspidiotus*) *coniferarum*, n. sp. — ♀ scale 1 1-3 mm. diam., circular or nearly so, rather convex (about as in *rapax*), white, with the red-brown exuviae to one side of the middle. First skin usually exposed. A white ventral film.

♀ yellowish-brown, of ordinary form; no circumgenital grouped glands; median lobes close together, large, broad and low, rather like those of *spurcatus*; second lobe low and broad, subobsolete but marked by the wide depression between it and the first lobe, it resembles the same lobe in *betulae*, but is longer; third lobe a rounded prominence, hardly a lobe, as in *betulae*; three spine-like plates (gland-hairs) in the first interlobular interval; three, larger, behind the second lobe; these branch more or less, the last especially having two long lateral branches; a long and strong spine just beyond the third lobe, and another similar spine on the margin a good distance beyond. The two pairs of interlobular incisions are very well-formed and are like those of *betulae*. Anal orifice large, and only a short distance from the hind end. Lateral portions of caudal plate with numerous filiform (spermatozoon-like) glands.

The embryonic larvae, in the body of the ♀, are remarkably large, and have the legs and antennae well formed.

Hab. — Organ Mts., New Mexico. Detected by Mr. H. Casad on a small pine tree (doubtless *Pinus ponderosa* v. *scopulorum*) which was brought to Mesilla and used as a Christmas tree. The scales occur plentifully on the upper part of the trunk. *A. coniferarum* is more like certain European species than any found in America; it probably occurs far to the north, and belongs to the boreal or subboreal fauna, reaching its most southern limit, like some other species, in New Mexico. It is infested by a fungus.

Pseudoparlatoria noacki, n. sp. — ♀ scale 1 2-3 mm. diam., flat, or very slightly convex, circular or nearly so; stained with light coffee-brown, except the margins, which remain white, sometimes the whole scale being whitish; exuviae central to sublateral, rather large, exposed, first skin near margin of second, both skins orange-brown, varying to very pale greenish yellow, the first skin sometimes greenish with a yellow spot at each end. A white ventral film. ♂ scale smaller, broad-oval, flat, semitransparent white; larval skin large, slightly greenish,

tipped with yellow, some distance within the margin of the scale.

♀. Brown, of the general type of the genus. Five groups of circumgenital glands; caudolaterals of 16 to 18, cephalolaterals about 20, median seven. Plates and lobes much as in *P. parlatorioides*; the two projections between the median lobes are longer than the lobes, and subparallel; the median lobes are rounded at the ends, and their sloping sides if produced to a point would form about a right angle, the subbasal notches of *parlatorioides* are wanting; the other lobes etc., correspond closely with those of *parlatorioides*. The sides of the segments before the hindmost portion are curiously produced, the outlines of the produced portions rather resembling that of a human nose.

Hab. — On leaves of a forest tree, Campinas, Brazil, Jan., 1898. Collected by Dr. Fritz Noack, phytopathologist of the Instituto Agronomico do Estado de S. Paulo. It is a distinct species, easily recognized by the scale. The exuviae are sometimes quite green, and the scale may be snow white except in the centre. The scales mostly occur along the midrib on the under side of the leaf.

Mytilaspis perlonga, n. sp. — ♀ scale long and narrow, 3 1-2 mm. long, hardly 1 mm. wide, convex, straight, very pale ochreous, exuviae shining apricot color, with a rather coppery tint, first skin exposed, second covered. ♂ scale similar but much smaller.

♀. Orange brown; median lobes fairly large but not much produced, their outline about that of a half-circle, the interval between them about as wide as the diameter of one; second lobes very broad and low; third a little more elevated than the second, and divided into two or three lobules; fourth replaced by some irregular serration of the margin. The true spines are rather small, and quite ordinary; but the spine-like gland-hairs are extremely large, quite stout, extending far beyond the lobes, and more or less beset with spinules at the end. There is one of these gland-hairs at the inner base of each median lobe, one (only one) in the first interlobular interval, one also in the second, and one in the third interlobular intervals, and one some distance beyond upon the margin. Anal orifice level with the hinder portion of the caudolateral group of glands. Five groups of circumgenital glands, median of 7, cephalolaterals 14, caudolaterals 14 or less. Rows of numerous transversely elongate dorsal glands. Antennae represented by rounded tubercles, emitting numerous bristles. The females contain embryos with well-formed legs and antennae.

Hab. — Campinas, Brazil, very numerous on the bark of small twigs of Baccharis, Jan., 1898. (Dr. F. Noack.) Nearly all of the specimens are infested by a chalcidid parasite. *M. perlonga* is a distinct species, easiest distinguished by the very large gland-hairs, of which there is but one in the first interlobular interval. There are a few *Lecanium baccharidis* on the same twigs.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

11 March, 1898. The 200th meeting of the club was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. J. W. Folsom in the chair.

Mr. A. P. Morse of Wellesley, Mass., was elected president for 1898.

Mr. W. F. Fiske of Durham, N. H., was elected a member.

Mr. A. G. Mayer said that during a stay in the Figi Islands from November 6 to January 13, he devoted some time to collecting insects. Among Lepidoptera one finds several species of Euploeans that seem to be identical with Australian forms. There is one Papilio that is evidently a Queensland species, and also a Terias that is extremely common. It is probable that all of these butterflies existed upon the islands before the advent of white men.